



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CURRENT LITERATURE

MINOR NOTICES

North American flora.—The third part of Vol. 10 continues the presentation of the Agaricaceae by MURRILL,¹ the 12 genera of Pholiotanae being presented, excepting the genus *Inocybe*. The 11 genera presented include 324 species, of which 76 are described as new. The largest genera are *Gymnopilus* (85 spp.), *Naucoria* (65 spp.), *Hebeloma* (50 spp.), *Crepidotus* (46 spp.), and *Galerula* (33 spp.). The remaining 45 species are distributed among 6 genera. New species are described in *Crepidotus* (7), *Tubaria* (4), *Galerula* (8), *Naucoria* (21), *Pluteolus* (4), *Mycena* (2), *Gymnopilus* (13), and *Hebeloma* (17).—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Carbon assimilation.—JORGENSEN and STILES² have summarized our knowledge of the processes involved in the assimilation of carbon by green plants and the pigments concerned in them. The portion dealing with the pigments themselves has been reviewed by LINK.³ In the introduction the reviewers express the hope that "the following pages will be of interest to those concerned in the development of scientific agriculture as well as to those interested in plant physiology for its own sake." The discussion of the path of gaseous exchange between the leaf and the surrounding atmosphere is based mainly on the work of BLACKMAN and BROWN and ESCOMBE. The conclusion reached is that the proof is now definite that the stomata are the main path of the intake of carbon dioxide into the assimilating aerial leaf of the higher plants. Any intake that may occur through the cuticle is of very minor importance. Carbon assimilation is regarded as a complex of processes which probably obey quite different laws. Attention is called to the 5 obvious factors upon which the rate of carbon assimilation in the leaf may depend: (1) carbon dioxide supply, (2) intensity of illumination, (3) temperature, (4) water supply, (5) quantity of chlorophyll. To these is added BLACKMAN's time factor. It is found that below 25° C. the rate of carbon assimilation a little more than doubles for each rise of 10° C. For cherry laurel this gives a van't Hoff curve

¹ MURRILL, W. A., North American flora 10:part 3. pp. 145-226. Agaricales: Agaricaceae (pars), Agariceae (pars). New York Botanical Garden. 1917.

² JORGENSEN, I., and STILES, W., Carbon assimilation. A review of recent work on the pigments of the green leaf and the processes connected with them. New Phytol. reprint no. 10. London. Wesley & Son. 1917.

³ BOT. GAZ. 62:417-421. 1916.